

Livening and energisation guidelines

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Draft

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Overview

These livening and energisation guidelines (Guidelines) provide a high level operational view of the processes for livening and energisation that will be contained in Parts 10 and 11 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code) from 6 June 2013 (new Part 10). Participants should take these Code obligations into consideration when configuring their own systems.

Livening means connecting, or permitting the connection of, a new point of connection (POC) to a network, for the purposes of an activity regulated under Parts 11 and 15. Livening means that there may be voltage on a conductor, but unless the POC is energised, electricity will not flow. Liven and livened have corresponding meanings. Note that the Authority intends to propose an amendment to the definition of livening. The definition outlined here reflects the proposed amendment. If the proposed amendment does not proceed as proposed, these Guidelines will be amended accordingly.

In the majority of situations livening will mean the connection of a customer service line from a network to an isolator, circuit breaker, switch, fuse, or link (isolating device).

Energisation means the operation of an isolator, circuit breaker, or switch, or the placing of a fuse or link, so that electricity can flow through a POC. Energise and energised have corresponding meanings.

These Guidelines are relevant to a wide range of industry participants including:

- a) the grid owner;
- b) grid connected consumers;
- c) grid connected generators;
- d) local network owners;
- e) embedded network owners;
- f) traders; and
- g) embedded generators.

In the new Part 10, responsibility for ensuring that metering installations that are category 1 to category 5 (inclusive) comply with the Code, will move from reconciliation participants to metering equipment providers.

Disclaimer

This document provides general information to help participants understand aspects of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code) with which they may have to comply. It reflects the Authority's view.

The information is not intended to be definitive and should not be used instead of legal advice.

If there is any inconsistency between this information and the Code, the Code takes precedence.

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Glossary of abbreviations and terms

Act	Electricity Industry Act 2010
ATH	Approved test house
Authority	Electricity Authority
Board	Electricity Authority Board
Code	Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
GIP	Grid injection point
GXP	Grid exit point
ICP	Installation control point
MEP	Metering equipment provider
NSP	Network supply point
POC	Point of connection

Where the context permits, expressions that are used in these Guidelines that are defined in the Code, bear the same meaning as they do in the Code.

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Introduction

1. These Guidelines discuss the process of livening a POC to a network and the subsequent energising of the POC.
2. Under Part 10 of the Code immediately prior to 6 June 2013, responsibility for the compliance with the Code of a metering installation for a POC rests with the reconciliation participant that is responsible for the submission to the reconciliation manager of the quantity of electricity conveyed through the POC.
3. The new Part 10 and the associated revisions to Parts 1, 11 and 15, which will come into force on 6 June 2013, place the obligations for the compliance of category 1 or above metering installations for a POC on the metering equipment provider (MEP) for the metering installation.
4. Responsibility for the connection of a POC to a supply of electricity (livening) rests primarily with the network owner but the network owner, reconciliation participant, and the MEP have responsibilities relating to when the POC can be energised.

Additional Code amendments proposed

5. The Authority has identified a number of possible amendments to the new Part 10 and the associated revisions to Parts 1, 11 and 15 which, if made, will come into force on 6 June 2013.
6. Apart from some minor amendments that do not require consultation, it is intended that these proposed amendments will be the subject of a separate consultation with participants. The key areas of possible alteration are flagged within the relevant parts of these Guidelines. The proposals and their brief rationales are:
 - (a) to amend clause 10.21(1)(a) to reflect that the responsibility of an MEP for an installation control point (ICP) starts when the MEP's participant identifier becomes visible in the registry. This would clarify the existing provision;
 - (b) to amend clause 10.25 by changing "network owner" to "distributor" and by changing "identity" to "participant identifier";
 - (c) to amend clause 10.28 by adding a new paragraph providing that an MEP must not request livening of the POC for the purposes of temporary energisation unless it has been authorised to do so by the reconciliation participant;
 - (d) to amend clause 10.28(1)(b)(ii) so that if a POC between two local networks needs to be livened, only the local network owner who initiated the creation of the POC may liven it;
 - (e) to amend clause 10.29 by clarifying that only the MEP that has an arrangement with the trader that accepts obligations for the POC under Parts 10, 11, and 15 may request temporary energisation of an ICP;
 - (f) to amend clause 10.30 by deleting 10.30(1)(a) as it largely duplicates clause 10.28(3);

- (g) to amend clause 10.30(2) by replacing “distributor” with “network owner” for consistency with other clauses;
 - (h) to amend clauses 10.31 and 10.26(7) so that they are aligned and to require the grid owner to notify the reconciliation manager of the same information that the distributor provides to the reconciliation manager after livening a network supply point (NSP) i.e. the grid owner must advise the reconciliation manager of:
 - (i) the NSP livened;
 - (ii) the livening date;
 - (iii) the participant identifier of the MEP for each metering installation for the POC; and
 - (iv) the certification expiry date of each metering installation; and
 - (i) to amend clause 10.33 to clarify responsibilities for energisation. In particular there should be provision for a network owner to approve the initial energisation of a new POC. In that case the reconciliation participant should obtain approval to authorise the energisation of a new POC from the network owner. Also, the MEP should be authorised to request temporary energisation by the reconciliation participant and there should be provision to prevent re-energisation if the metering installation is unsafe or non-compliant with the Code or Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010, or if there is no MEP for the POC.
7. The above proposed amendments are those that would affect the activities and obligations of MEPs, distributors, network owners, reconciliation participants and traders, as provided for in the Code.
8. These Guidelines assume that the above changes have been made to the Code. If they are not made, the Guidelines will be amended accordingly.

Livening and energisation

9. Livening means connecting, or permitting the connection of, a new POC to a network, for the purposes of an activity regulated under Parts 11 and 15. Liven and livened have corresponding meanings (the definition of livening is subject to a potential Code amendment, discussed above. The definition outlined here incorporates the proposed amendment).
10. In the majority of situations livening will mean the connection of a customer service line from an isolator, circuit breaker, switch, fuse, or link (isolating device) to a network.
11. Energisation means the operation of an isolator, circuit breaker, or switch, or the placing of a fuse or link, so that electricity can flow through a POC. Energise and energised have corresponding meanings.

12. Once livened, the POC can be energised, temporarily energised, or de-energised, but the POC will remain livened until such time as it is decommissioned. If a POC has been decommissioned, before it can be connected to a network again it must be livened, and the processes for livening set out in the Code must be followed.

Overview of Code responsibilities relating to livening and energising

13. The Code will, as from 6 June 2013, place obligations on participants for livening and energising a POC as follows:
 - (a) grid owners are responsible for livening POCs to the grid upon request:
 - (i) from the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the POC [clauses 10.28(1)(a) and 10.28(3)(b)];
 - (ii) from an MEP for temporary energisation [clauses 10.28(1)(a) and 10.28(3)(a)];
 - (b) local network owners are responsible for livening POCs between their local network and an embedded network, or another local network, upon request:
 - (i) from the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the POC [clauses 10.28(1)(b) and 10.28(3)(b)];
 - (ii) from an MEP for temporary energisation [clauses 10.28(1)(b) and 10.28(3)(a)];
 - (c) embedded network owners are responsible for livening POCs between their network and another embedded network upon request:
 - (i) from the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the POC [clauses 10.28(1)(c) and 10.28(3)(b)]; and
 - (ii) from an MEP for temporary energisation [clauses 10.28(1)(c) and 10.28(3)(a)];
 - (d) distributors are responsible for:
 - (i) creating ICPs and populating the registry [clauses 1 and 7 of Schedule 11.1];
 - (ii) following the process for creating an NSP [clause 25-27 of Schedule 11.1];
 - (iii) livening an ICP that is not also an NSP upon request from the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the ICP [clauses 10.28(1)(d), 10.28(3)(b), 10.29 and 11.17];
 - (iv) livening an ICP that is not also an NSP upon request from an MEP for temporary energisation [clauses 10.28(1)(d) and 10.28(3)(a)];
 - (v) approving initial energisation of a POC; and

- (vi) populating the registry with the initial energisation date of an ICP [clause 7(1)(p) of Schedule 11.1 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
- (e) for any new POC with a category 0 metering installation the network owner is responsible for confirming that the relevant fields in the registry have been updated in accordance with Part 11 before livening a new POC to its network;
- (f) reconciliation participants are responsible for:
 - (i) requesting livening of POCs but only if they are the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the POC [clause 10.32];
 - (ii) in the case of an ICP, entering into an arrangement with a customer, prior to requesting the livening of a POC [clause 10.32(a)];
 - (iii) entering into an arrangement with an MEP to provide a metering installation for the POC [clause 10.32(b)];
 - (iv) in the case of an ICP, ensuring that it, or its customer, has entered into an arrangement for line function services with a distributor [clause 11.16];
 - (v) in the case of an ICP, updating and maintaining required information in the registry including maintaining ICP statuses (as either “Active” or “Inactive”) on the registry [clause 9 of Schedule 11.1];
 - (vi) in the case of a POC to the grid, advising the reconciliation manager of the relevant metering records and livening details [clause 10.26(7) (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
 - (vii) ensuring that a metering installation is provided for the POC [clause 10.32(b)];
 - (viii) obtaining approval for initial energisation of a POC from the network owner [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
 - (ix) authorising initial energisation of a POC after receiving approval from the network owner [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
 - (x) arranging access to the premises containing a metering installation for the MEP [clause 10.7]; and
 - (xi) authorising an MEP to request temporary energisation [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)]; and
- (g) MEPs are responsible for:
 - (i) providing a certified metering installation [clauses 10.13 and 10.38];

- (ii) populating and maintaining metering records for ICPs into the registry [Schedule 11.4];
- (iii) providing metering records to the reconciliation participant in the case of a metering installation for an NSP; and
- (iv) arranging temporary energisation of a metering installation [clause 10.33(3)].

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Pre-livening considerations

14. There are a number of issues that have to be managed when livening and energising a new POC, including but not limited to those set out under the sub-headings below.

Property issues

15. If the service line crosses a person's (other than the customer's) land – the property owner to be supplied will need to arrange easements for access to allow installation, maintenance, or replacement.
16. If the service line is not dedicated to the land owner – the distributor will need to arrange easements to allow access for installation, maintenance, or replacement.
17. These are commercial arrangements that will be between the parties involved.

Network owner issues

18. The consumer or generator must have accepted the network owner's terms and conditions, either directly or through a contract with a trader.
19. The MEP and approved test house (ATH) must comply with the network owner's terms and conditions for connection.

Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 issue

20. A POC should not be energised unless it has a certificate of compliance.

Other Code issues

21. If the POC is to have distributed generation connected for an embedded generation connection, then Part 6 of the Code (which provides regulated terms and conditions) may apply¹.
22. An isolating device for the installation must be available [clause 3 of Schedule 11.1].
23. The reconciliation participant must have an arrangement with an MEP to provide 1 or more metering installations for the POC [clause 10.32(b)].
24. If the premises where the metering installation for an ICP is located:
 - (a) has a consumer, then the trader must obtain authorisation for access from the consumer; or
 - (b) has no consumer, then the trader must arrange for access to the metering installation [clause 10.7].

¹ An information paper on Part 6 of the Code is available from <http://www.ea.govt.nz/industry/market/distributed-generation/>

Livening requirements

Livening any POC

25. A reconciliation participant must only request the livening of a POC if the reconciliation participant accepts responsibility for the obligations in Parts 10, 11, and 15 for the POC, and the reconciliation participant has an arrangement with an MEP to provide one or more metering installations for the POC [clause 10.32].
26. Where no party is willing to accept the obligations of being the MEP for a new POC, the POC may be livened but must not be energised [clause 10.33].
27. Any participant may use a contractor (which may be another participant) to perform any of its obligations required in the Code [clause 10.3].
28. If the POC will solely supply unmetered load, the network owner must, before livening the POC, confirm that the relevant fields in the registry have been updated in accordance with Part 11 [clause 10.28(2)].

Livening a POC to the grid

General

29. This section applies to a connection directly between:
 - (a) local networks and the grid;
 - (b) direct connected customers and the grid; and
 - (c) generators and the grid.

Each of these POCs forms an NSP and electricity conveyed through these POCs must be measured and reconciled in accordance with Part 10 and Part 15 of the Code.

The grid owner must, if creating one of these points of connection, follow the process set out in clauses 25 and 28 of Schedule 11.1.

30. The Authority will designate a POC to the grid as being either a grid exit point (GXP) or a grid injection point (GIP):
 - (a) GXP – means that electricity either flows predominantly out of the grid or the Authority has determined the POC to be a GXP;
 - (b) GIP – means that electricity either flows predominantly into the grid or the Authority has determined the POC to be a GIP.
31. Only a grid owner may liven a POC to the grid [clause 10.28(1)(a)].
32. A grid owner must not liven a POC to the grid unless:

- (a) the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the POC has requested the livening [clause 10.28(3)(b)]; or
 - (b) the MEP has requested livening for a temporary energisation of the POC [clause 10.28(3)(a)].
33. A grid owner must not liven a POC to the grid until it has:
- (a) ensured that the processes in clause 10.26 have been carried out;
 - (b) requested authorisation from the market administrator for the livening of the POC, not less than 20 business days before the proposed livening date; and
 - (c) obtained that authorisation from the market administrator [clause 10.31].
34. Note that a grid owner must not energise a GIP unless the reconciliation participant responsible for the GIP requests the energisation [clause 10.33(1) (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 is made)].

Clause 10.26 processes

35. The grid owner, in the case of a GXP, must ensure that there are 1 or more metering installations for a GXP [clause 10.26(1)].
36. If there is a dispute over which participant provides a metering installation, any affected participant may refer the issue to the market administrator for determination. Unless there is a good reason not to do so, the market administrator will determine that the grid owner is responsible where the POC is likely to be a GXP, or that the participant connecting the assets to the grid at the POC is responsible if the POC is likely to be a GIP [(clause 10.26(4) and (5)].
37. The connecting asset owner, in the case of a GIP, must ensure that there are 1 or more metering installations for a GIP [clause 10.26(2)].
38. The grid owner must, before livening:
- (a) use its best endeavours to agree with the participant who proposes to connect to the grid as to which participant will provide the metering installation for the POC [clause 10.26(3)];
 - (b) if a participant other than the grid owner provides the metering installation, review and comment on the metering installation design within 3 months of being provided the design [clause 10.26(6)]; and
 - (c) if the design requires subtraction, loss compensation, or error compensation, provide all relevant details to the market administrator 20 days before the proposed date for installing the metering installation and ensure that all reasonable changes requested by the market administrator are carried out [clause 10.26(9)].

39. The participant responsible for providing the metering installation for the POC, whether it be the grid owner or the participant who proposes to connect to the grid, must advise the reconciliation manager of:
- (a) the NSP livened [clause 10.26 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
 - (b) the livening date [clause 10.26 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)];
 - (c) the participant identifier of the MEP for the NSP within 20 business days after certification of a metering installation, using the prescribed form; and
 - (d) the metering installation certification expiry date within 10 business days after certification of a metering installation, using the prescribed form [clauses 10.26(7) and 10.32 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)].

Livening an NSP that is not also a POC to the grid

General

40. This section applies to a connection directly between:
- (a) local networks and local networks;
 - (b) local networks and embedded networks; and
 - (c) embedded networks and embedded networks.

Each of these POCs forms an NSP and electricity conveyed through these POCs must be measured and reconciled in accordance with Part 10 and Part 15 of the Code.

A network owner must, if creating one of these points of connection, follow the process set out in clauses 25 and 28 of Schedule 11.1.

41. A network owner must, if it proposes a new NSP that is not also a POC to the grid, ensure that a metering installation is provided for the NSP and either:
- (a) become the MEP and provide the metering installation; or
 - (b) contract an MEP to provide the metering installation [clause 10.25 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)].
42. A network owner must advise the reconciliation manager within 5 business days of livening an NSP that is not also a POC to the grid, using the prescribed form, of:
- (a) the NSP livened;
 - (b) the livening date;

- (c) the participant identifier of the MEP for each metering installation for the NSP; and
- (d) the certification expiry date of each metering installation for the NSP [clause 10.30(2)].

Embedded networks

43. An embedded network owner who initiated the creation of an NSP that is not also a POC to the grid, may liven a POC between its embedded network and another embedded network, but only if the other embedded network owner has agreed to the livening and [clause 10.28(1)(c) (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)]:
- (a) a reconciliation participant that has accepted responsibility for the POC has requested the livening [clause 10.30(1)(a)]; or
 - (b) an MEP has requested temporary energisation of the NSP [clause 10.30(1)(b)].

Local networks

A local network owner who initiated the creation of an NSP that is not also a POC to the grid, may liven a POC between its network and another local network, but only if the other local network owner has agreed to the livening and [clause 10.28(1)(b) (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)]:

- (a) a reconciliation participant that has accepted responsibility for the POC has requested the livening [clause 10.30(1)(a)]; or
- (b) an MEP has requested temporary energisation of the NSP [clause 10.30(1)(b)].

Livening an ICP that is not also an NSP

General

44. This section applies to a connection directly between a:
- (a) local network or embedded network and a consumer; and
 - (b) local network or embedded network and a generator.

Each of these POCs forms an ICP and electricity conveyed through these POCs must be measured and reconciled in accordance with Part 10 and Part 15 of the Code.

A network owner must, if creating one of these points of connection, follow the process set out in Schedule 11.1.

45. The Code does not specify the operational work flow of the livening process for each participant, but instead states the required outcome. The Authority expects that participants will reach agreement on the most efficient processes to achieve

livening and energising of POCs. Among the steps that might be taken to improve efficiency are:

- (a) the use of 'blanket' agreements between parties that set out the circumstances in which an authorisation is automatically given;
 - (b) standardised connection agreements;
 - (c) standardised meter boxes;
 - (d) standardised arrangements for authorising livening agents; and
 - (e) industry-wide acceptance of authorised livening agents.
46. A distributor may only liven an ICP that is not also an NSP:
- (a) if requested by a trader that intends to accept responsibility for the ICP; or
 - (b) if requested by the relevant MEP for a temporary energisation of the ICP for metering installation certification [clause 10.29].
47. Distributors may agree terms, conditions, and costs with either a trader, or directly with a consumer, to establish a POC to their networks. These arrangements are outside of the Code but, without agreement from a trader, a POC to their network may not be livened.
48. When livening an ICP that is not also an NSP, a distributor must:
- (a) complete population of mandatory fields in the registry to allow the ICP to move from "new" to "ready" status [clause 7 of Schedule 11.1]; and
 - (b) ensure the registry is populated with the agreed trader's participant identifier, either [clause 7(1)(j) of Schedule 11.1]:
 - (i) in the 'proposed trader' field, as populated by the distributor; or
 - (ii) in the 'trader' field, as populated by the trader.
49. As the registry is an historical record of events and attributes of an ICP, and is not a work flow tool, the Code does not preclude the following steps occurring on the same day, provided that the registry is updated within the time periods in the Code, and the effective dates in the registry are appropriate and correct:
- (a) trader arrangement with a consumer at an ICP;
 - (b) trader acceptance of responsibility for the ICP;
 - (c) trader arrangement with a person to become the MEP for the ICP;
 - (d) acceptance by the consumer, directly or indirectly, of the distributor's terms and conditions for connection;
 - (e) distributor creation of an ICP;

- (f) distributor's approval for livening and subsequent energisation;
- (g) running of service lines and connection to the distributor's network;
- (h) inspection, testing, and certification of an installation under the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010;
- (i) installation and certification of the metering installation by the ATH; and
- (j) trader authorisation, and subsequent energisation, of the ICP.

Energisation requirements

Initial energisation pre-requisites

50. An ICP may:
- (a) be livened and remain in the “ready” status in the registry for any period of time (provided that it is not energised);
 - (b) be switched from “ready” to “inactive” by a trader without an MEP having been notified to the registry, or a metering installation being in place; and
 - (c) be switched from “ready” to “active” by a trader:
 - (i) without an MEP having accepted notification from the registry, or metering records being populated in the registry (it is expected that, if an ICP goes from “ready” to “active” status, the trader has an arrangement in place with the MEP and a metering installation is already present); and
 - (ii) provided the trader notifies the registry of the MEP participant identifier that has agreed to provide the metering installation. That MEP should accept the notification on the day the notification is given, and provide metering installation records backdated to the acceptance date (which should be within 15 business days of the notification).
51. Note that a trader must not allow an ICP to be energised without a metering installation being in place (apart from temporary energisation for metering installation certification).
52. A new POC may only be energised if:
- (a) each network owner that is connected by the POC has approved the energisation [clause 10.33 proposed to be amended];
 - (b) the reconciliation participant for the POC has authorised the energisation [clause 10.33 proposed to be amended];
 - (c) the installation has been certified in accordance with the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010;
 - (d) the electricity conveyed through the POC is quantified in accordance with Part 10, by use of either:
 - (i) 1 or more certified metering installations; and/or
 - (ii) a compliant unmetered load methodology; and
 - (e) all the issues outlined in paragraphs 15 to 24 have been addressed.
53. Only a reconciliation participant may authorise the energisation of a POC [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)].

54. A network owner who grants approval for the reconciliation participant to authorise energisation should only do so if it is satisfied it has met all its statutory and connection requirements.
55. A reconciliation participant may authorise the energisation of a new POC only if it has: [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)]
 - (a) accepted responsibility for the POC;
 - (b) 1 or more certified metering installations in place; and
 - (c) obtained approval from the network owner to authorise energisation.
56. A reconciliation participant may authorise the energisation of a POC if an MEP with whom it has an arrangement has requested a temporary energisation of the POC [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)].
57. If no party is willing to accept the obligations of being the MEP for a new POC, the POC may not be energised [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)].

Temporary energisation

58. Temporary energisation means the energisation of a POC for the purposes of carrying out, at that POC:
 - (a) the activities or processes necessary for, or as part of, the certification of a metering installation; or
 - (b) the maintenance, repair, testing, or commissioning of a metering installation.
59. A network owner may liven a POC if an MEP that has an arrangement with the reconciliation participant at the POC has requested the livening for a temporary energisation [clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 is made)].
60. An ICP can remain energised after the metering installation has been certified and the trader should switch the ICP to the “active” status.
61. If a metering installation fails certification the MEP should notify the trader.

Post energisation

62. Within 5 business days of a trader’s responsibility for an ICP commencing, the trader must update the ICP identifier status on the registry to either [clause 9(1)(j) of Schedule 11.1]:
 - (a) “Inactive” status [clause 19 of Schedule 11.1], which may be used only if:
 - (i) the ICP is de-energised; or

- (ii) electricity flows at the ICP are reconciled elsewhere; or
 - (b) “Active” [clause 17 of Schedule 11.1], which is expected to be at the same time as when the ICP is energised.
63. A trader who becomes aware of a POC that has been temporarily energised but where the metering installation has failed certification should arrange for the POC to be de-energised.
64. Within 10 business days of energisation of an ICP, the relevant distributor must populate the registry with the initial energisation date of the ICP [clause 7(1)(p) of Schedule 11.1].

Re-energisation

65. Only a reconciliation participant may authorise the subsequent energisation, or re-energisation, of a POC [clause 10.33(1)].
66. In authorising a re-energisation, the reconciliation participant accepts responsibility that all the requirements relating to its obligations under the Code concerning the POC have been complied with [clause 10.33(2)].
67. A reconciliation participant may not authorise the re-energisation of a POC if:
- (a) in the case of an ICP, the reconciliation participant:
 - (i) does not have an arrangement with the customer; or
 - (ii) has not accepted responsibility for the ICP under Parts 11 and 15; or
 - (iii) has not ensured that the metering installation has current certification and registry show a highest metering category of '9';

[clause 10.33 (assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made)]
 - (b) in the case of an NSP, the reconciliation participant has not accepted responsibility for the NSP under Parts 11 and 15 [clause 10.33];
 - (c) the POC has been de-energised by a distributor for safety reasons, unless the distributor has approved the re-energisation [assuming the Code amendment discussed in paragraph 6 above is made];
 - (d) the POC does not have a certified metering installation unless it is solely for unmetered load; [clause 10.33(2)]
 - (e) the POC is unsafe in the opinion of the energising agent; and
 - (f) in the case an ICP, the POC has been de-energised for more than six months, until the installation has been appropriately inspected and certified.

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Appendix A Livening - Part 10 excerpts

Excerpts from Part 10, Subpart 2			
Part	Subpart or Schedule	Clause	Description
10	Subpart 2	10.28	<p>Livening point of connection</p> <p>(1) No participant, other than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a grid owner, may liven a point of connection to the grid; (b) a local network owner may liven a point of connection between its local network and— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an embedded network; (ii) another local network, but only if the other local network owner has agreed to the livening; (c) an embedded network owner may liven a point of connection between its embedded network and another embedded network, but only if the other embedded network owner has agreed to the livening; (d) a distributor, may liven an ICP that is not also an NSP. <p>(2) A network owner must, before livening a new point of connection to its network that is to be quantified with a category 0 metering installation, confirm that the</p>

Excerpts from Part 10, Subpart 2			
Part	Subpart or Schedule	Clause	Description
			<p>relevant fields in the registry have been updated in accordance with Part 11.</p> <p>(3) A network owner must not liven a new point of connection to its network that is to be quantified with a category 1 metering installation, or higher category of metering installation, unless requested to do so by—</p> <p>(a) the metering equipment provider, for a temporary energisation of the point of connection; or</p> <p>(b) the reconciliation participant responsible for ensuring there is a metering installation for the point of connection.</p>
10	Subpart 2	10.29	<p>Livening ICP that is not also NSP</p> <p>A distributor—</p> <p>(a) must not liven an ICP that is not also an NSP unless a trader has requested the livening; but</p> <p>(b) may liven an ICP that is not also an NSP if a metering equipment provider has requested the livening for a temporary energisation of the ICP.</p>
10	Subpart 2	10.30	<p>Livening NSP that is not also point of connection to grid</p> <p>(1) A network owner—</p>

Excerpts from Part 10, Subpart 2			
Part	Subpart or Schedule	Clause	Description
			<p>(a) must not liven an NSP that is not also a point of connection to the grid unless a reconciliation participant has requested the livening; but</p> <p>(b) may liven an NSP that is not also a point of connection to the grid if a metering equipment provider has requested the livening for a temporary energisation of the NSP.</p> <p>(2) A distributor must, within 5 business days of livening an NSP that is not a point of connection to the grid, advise the reconciliation manager of the following:</p> <p>(a) the NSP livened; and</p> <p>(b) the livening date; and</p> <p>(c) the participant identifier of the metering equipment provider for each metering installation for the point of connection; and</p> <p>(d) the certification expiry date of each metering installation for the NSP.</p>
10	Subpart 2	10.31	<p>Livening point of connection to grid</p> <p>The grid owner must not liven a point of connection to the grid until it has—</p> <p>(a) ensured the processes described in clause 10.26 have been carried out; and</p> <p>(b) requested, in the prescribed form, not less than 20 business days before the proposed livening date, authorisation from the market administrator,</p>

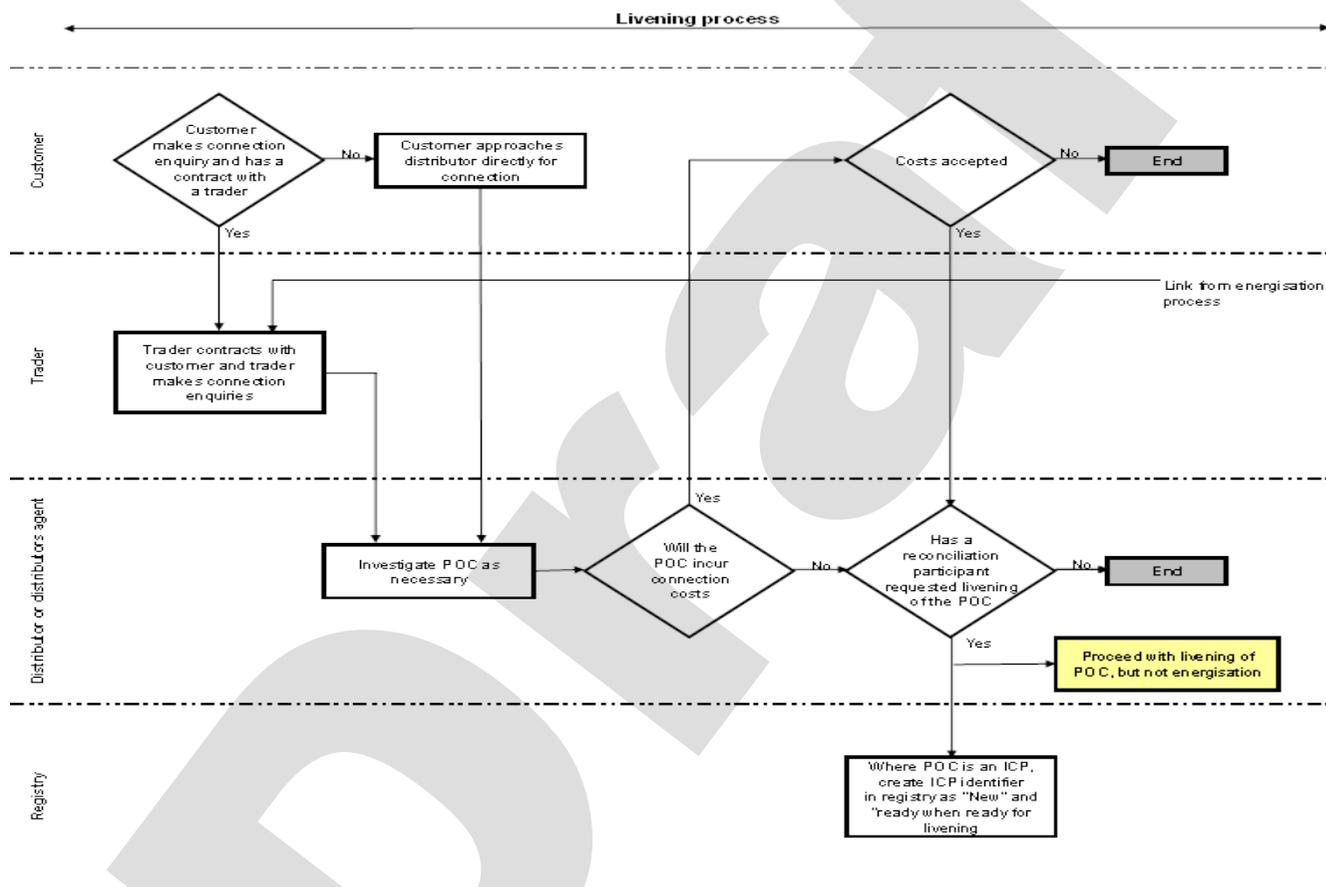
Excerpts from Part 10, Subpart 2			
Part	Subpart or Schedule	Clause	Description
			<p>to liven the point of connection; and</p> <p>(c) obtained the authorisation referred to in paragraph (b) from the market administrator.</p>
10	Subpart 2	10.32	<p>Reconciliation participant requesting livening of point of connection</p> <p>A reconciliation participant must only request the livening of a point of connection if the reconciliation participant—</p> <p>(a) accepts responsibility for the reconciliation participant’s obligations in this Part and Parts 11 and 15 for the point of connection; and</p> <p>(b) has an arrangement with a metering equipment provider to provide 1 or more metering installations for the point of connection.</p>
10	Subpart 2	10.33	<p>Energisation of point of connection</p> <p>(1) No participant, other than a reconciliation participant, may energise, or authorise the energisation of, a point of connection.</p> <p>(2) A reconciliation participant must not energise, or authorise the energisation of, a point of connection unless—</p> <p>(a) the reconciliation participant has accepted responsibility for the reconciliation participant’s obligations in this Part and Parts 11 and 15 for</p>

Excerpts from Part 10, Subpart 2			
Part	Subpart or Schedule	Clause	Description
			<p>the point of connection; and</p> <p>(b) 1 or more certified metering installations are in place in accordance with this Part.</p> <p>(3) Despite subclause (2), a reconciliation participant may energise a point of connection if a metering equipment provider with whom it has an arrangement has requested the energisation for a temporary energisation of the point of connection.</p>

Appendix B ICP livening flow diagram

ICP livening flow diagram

This flow diagram provides a general interpretation of the requirements in the Code. Participants should consider it against their own operations, and ensure their ongoing compliance with the Code



Appendix C Initial energisation flow diagram

